

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

RYAN LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 3:24-CV-00986-E

Hon. Ada Brown

**BRIEF *AMICUS CURIAE* OF
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S AND INTERVENORS' MOTIONS FOR
STAY AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

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INTRODUCTION AND INTEREST OF THE *AMICUS CURIAE*

The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) is the largest manufacturing association in the United States, representing small and large manufacturers in all 50 states and in every industrial sector. Manufacturing employs nearly 13 million men and women, contributes \$2.85 trillion to the economy annually, has the largest economic impact of any major sector, and accounts for over half of all private-sector research and development in the nation, fostering the innovation that is vital for this economic ecosystem to thrive.

Manufacturing's massive investment in research and development (R&D)—to the tune \$361.2 billion in 2022 (*see* NAM, *Facts About Manufacturing*, perma.cc/2PE9-8DVU)—is only possible because of intellectual property protections that assure manufacturers they can earn a return on their efforts at innovation. Among these essential intellectual property protections are protections for trade secrets and other proprietary and confidential information. *See* NAM, *NAM Policy Positions* (Sept. 21, 2022), perma.cc/C5TG-KBV4.

Non-compete agreements are a key instrument that manufacturers have long used to protect their trade secrets and confidential business information. According to a recent NAM survey, close to 87% of respondents use contractual tools such as non-compete, non-disclosure, or non-solicitation agreements, with around 70% stating that they use non-compete agreements. *See* NAM Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-

0007-20939, at 2. Manufacturers enter non-compete agreements selectively, targeting the tool to cover employees with highly specialized skillsets and/or knowledge of confidential, proprietary or strategically important technical and business information, such as senior managers, engineers, and sales personnel. Manufacturers typically craft their non-compete agreements on an individualized, case-by-case basis, shaped by an employee's role within the company and his or her unique knowledge, expertise or training.

Yet, in January 2023, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed an across-the-board rule that would flatly ban employers, as an unfair method of competition prohibited under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (FTCA), from entering into a non-compete clause with a worker, and would also retroactively invalidate any existing non-compete agreements. *Non-Compete Clause Rule*, 88 Fed. Reg. 3,482, 3,482-3,483 (Jan. 19, 2023). After receiving more than 26,000 public comments, the FTC promulgated a final rule finalizing the comprehensive non-compete ban, with only two limited exceptions (for the sale of a business and for existing non-compete agreements with senior executives). *Non-Compete Clause Rule*, 89 Fed. Reg. 38,342 (May 7, 2024) (Final Rule).

The FTC's sweeping ban on non-compete agreements threatens to hamstring innovation in the manufacturing sector and damage the competitiveness of American industry. Faced with impaired incentives to invest in innovation, manufacturers and

other businesses will retrench their R&D efforts. And without effective legal protections for their trade secrets and other proprietary information, manufacturers will dramatically shift toward suboptimal and inefficient operational practices and procedures, including “self-help” measures to guard against misappropriation by departing employees.

The NAM files this brief in hopes of averting these harmful outcomes. In particular, the NAM fully agrees with Plaintiffs that the FTC lacks lawful statutory authority to promulgate the Final Rule. *See* Pls. Mot. for Stay 13-24. We write separately to emphasize another legal failing: The tools cited by the FTC as sufficient alternatives to non-competes in protecting companies’ proprietary information—trade secret misappropriation litigation and non-disclosure agreements (NDAs)—are in fact not sufficient substitutes at all, and the agency’s reasoning on this point, and responses to the many comments raising these concerns, is unreasoned and irrational. The Final Rule is therefore arbitrary and capricious, and must be set aside for this reason, too.

ARGUMENT

I. Non-compete agreements serve innovation by protecting trade secrets.

Manufacturers use non-compete agreements as an essential tool to protect their trade secrets and other proprietary information from misappropriation by their competitors. The Final Rule’s comprehensive ban on non-compete clauses going

forward will decimate manufacturers' ability to effectively safeguard their trade secrets from misappropriation by rival businesses, with predictably dire impacts on innovation and competitiveness in the manufacturing sector. While the FTC suggests that there are alternative tools that businesses can use to protect their proprietary information, such as NDAs and trade secret misappropriation lawsuits, these are poor substitutes for non-compete agreements. The Final Rule's expansive "functional" definition of non-compete clauses further limits the effectiveness of NDAs in protecting manufacturers' trade secrets.

a. Effective protection for confidential and proprietary information is essential to innovation.

As the NAM explained in its comment letter, effective protection for trade secrets and other proprietary business information is critical to maintaining incentives for manufacturers and other companies to make capital-intensive investments in R&D that ultimately power innovation and American economic competitiveness. *See* NAM Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-20939, at 3-4, 11. Indeed, "[i]n the private sector, trade secrets are fundamental building blocks that drive investment, innovation, and economic growth." Pamela Passman *et al.*, *Economic Impact of Trade Secret Theft*, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 2 (Feb. 2014); *see* NAM Comment, *supra*, at 3 n.6 (citing Passman *et al.*).

A huge range of confidential business information critical to the success of a manufacturer can form the subject matter of a trade secret, including a "formula for

a chemical compound, a process of manufacturing, treating, or preserving materials, a pattern for a machine or other device, or a list of customers.” *Kewanee Oil Co. v. Bicron Corp.*, 416 U.S. 470, 475 (1974) (quoting Restatement of Torts § 757, cmt. b (1939)). And, as the Supreme Court has acknowledged, effective protection of this valuable proprietary information is critical to the “encouragement of invention” through the “subsidization of research and development.” *Id.* at 481-482. Without such protections, a business that invests in R&D or other innovative efforts to produce economically valuable information has no recourse against a competitor “who by unfair means, or as the beneficiary of a broken faith, obtains the desired knowledge without himself paying the price in labor, money, or machines expended by the discover[er].” *Id.* at 482 (quoting *A.O. Smith Corp. v. Petroleum Iron Works Co. of Ohio*, 73 F.2d 531, 539 (6th Cir. 1934)).

Effective trade secret protections also foster innovation by creating the conditions for businesses to efficiently exploit knowledge in their processes and operations. Absent effective legal protections for economically valuable confidential information, there would be “an increase in the amount of self-help that innovative companies would employ.” *Kewanee*, 416 U.S. at 485-486. If businesses cannot rely on effective legal protection of their trade secrets, they will engage in “unproductive hoarding of useful information,” minimizing “disclosure to employees, agents, licensees, and others who can assist in its productive use.” Restatement (Third) of

Unfair Competition § 39 cmt. A (1995); *see also Wexler v. Greenberg*, 160 A.2d 430, 435 (Pa. 1960) (“[T]he optimum amount of ‘entrusting’ [with economically valuable information] will not occur unless the risk of loss to the businessman through a breach of trust can be held to a minimum.”). The net result of this unproductive investment in precautions against disclosure would be that “organized scientific and technological research could become fragmented, and society, as a whole, would suffer.” *Kewanee*, 416 U.S. at 486.

Indeed, even without further restrictions on companies’ ability to protect their proprietary information, trade secret theft is a large and mounting problem. A 2014 study “estimated that the cost of trade secret misappropriation ranged from one to three percent of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product, potentially costing U.S. companies hundreds of billions per year.” NAM Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-20939, at 3 (citing Passman *et al.*, *supra*). And, 85% of these trade secret thefts are committed either by employees leaving for competitors, or by business partners. *Id.* (citing Pamela Passman, *Eight Steps to Secure Trade Secrets*, World Intellectual Property Org. (Feb. 2016), perma.cc/VVF2-V2JQ). These enormous losses even under the status quo make it all the more crucial that reasonable tools currently available to companies to protect their confidential information not be further curtailed.

b. Non-compete agreements are necessary protections for trade secrets.

For multiple reasons, non-compete agreements are essential to safeguarding the value of the confidential commercial information produced by innovation in the manufacturing sector, which drives the creation of life-saving medications, critical machinery for the national defense, microprocessors that power every aspect of modern life, and other new products that enhance the economy.

First, because trade secrets are—by their very nature—secret, it is often not possible to know whether or when a competitor *has* used a trade secret. For example, if a competitor hires an employee who designed critical elements of a new production facility from a close rival, the employee’s company has no ready way to understand whether that individual is sharing confidential information with the new employer. That is, the existence and use of the misappropriated trade secrets is likely to be kept secret at the misappropriating company as well. *See, e.g.*, Intellectual Property Owners Ass’n Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-19431 at 3; *see also id.* (“This often leaves a wronged trade secret owner without a remedy, as mere suspicion of trade secret misappropriation is not enough of a basis to justify bringing a lawsuit.”). The FTC’s insistence that trade secret lawsuits suffice (89 Fed. Reg. at 38,426) thus fails as an initial practical matter because it incorrectly assumes that competitors have full knowledge of processes used in their rivals’ facilities.

Second, while trade secrets enjoy legal protection, they “do not enjoy the absolute monopoly protection afforded patented processes.” *Chi. Lock Co. v. Fanberg*, 676 F.2d 400, 404 (9th Cir. 1982). The law at both state and federal levels provides a cause of action only for “misappropriation” of trade secrets. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(1), (d); UTSA §§ 2(a), 3. Misappropriation requires the acquisition, use, or disclosure of a trade secret by “improper means,” such as the breach or inducement of a breach of duty to maintain secrecy. 18 U.S.C. § 1839(5), (6); UTSA § 1(1), (2). This can be, as a functional matter, difficult to prove. A defendant may claim that it acquired knowledge of the trade secret through proper means, including discovery by independent invention or by “reverse engineering.” *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1839(6)(B); UTSA § 1 cmt.; *Mallet & Co. Inc. v. Lacayo*, 16 F.4th 364, 387 n.31 (3d Cir. 2021) (“[R]everse engineering is a defense to misappropriation of [a] trade secrets claim.”). Because the trade secret is “protected only so long as competitors fail to duplicate it by legitimate, independent research” (*Cataphote Corp. v. Hudson*, 422 F.2d 1290, 1293 (5th Cir. 1970)), these rights provide limited protections for critical intellectual property even if there *is* malfeasance, so long as the owner of the trade secret cannot prove it.

Third, trade secret litigation is costly and slow. One recent survey found that the median cost of litigating a trade secret case is \$7.4 million when over \$25 million is in controversy. *See, e.g.*, Gibson Dunn Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-21072, at

8 n.17 (citing Am. Intell. Prop. L. Ass’n, 2019 Report of the Economic Survey 68 (2019)); *see also* Thomson Reuters Legal, *Trade Secret Litigation 101* (Nov. 23, 2022), perma.cc/MU2W-S84N. And such cases generally take several years to resolve, further diminishing their utility in alleviating immediate harm to affected businesses. *See* Stout, *Trends in Trade Secret Litigation Report 2020* 40 (2020), perma.cc/Y6GC-YDV4 (noting a mean time to resolution of nearly 4 years for federal trade secret actions filed in 2015, the most recent year of data); *see also* Comment of Lee Moore, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-20909, at 5 & n.12 (citing the Stout report). And, in only about one-third of lawsuits are trade secret owners able to successfully obtain preliminary injunctive relief—meaning that harm is often irreversible, regardless of the ultimate result. *See* David S. Almeling *et al.*, *A Statistical Analysis of Trade Secret Litigation in Federal Courts*, 45 Gonz. L. Rev. 291, 316 tbl. 14 (2010); Comment of Lee Moore, *supra*, at 4 & n.6 (citing the Almeling study).

Because of these practical shortcomings in the protection provided by trade secret misappropriation litigation, businesses often resort to non-compete agreements to ensure that their trade secrets are effectively secured from misappropriation resulting from employees’ departure to work for a competitor. This is no irrational fear: As noted, in 85 percent of trade secret misappropriation lawsuits in the United States, the alleged misappropriator was either a former employee or

business partner. Passman, *supra*; see NAM Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-20939, at 3.

Instead of waiting to detect uses of their trade secrets by competitors who have hired away their former employees and then bringing an action *ex post* for misappropriation of trade secrets, businesses must be allowed to bargain with their employees to enter non-compete agreements—at the very least, with individuals who have special exposure to their trade secrets and other commercially valuable proprietary information. Because of their critical importance, the Final Rule’s sweeping ban on non-compete agreements will fundamentally erode effective legal protections for trade secrets. And given the essential role that trade secrecy plays in incentivizing innovation and creating the conditions for the productive deployment of information within firms, the Final Rule threatens to damage innovation and dynamism within American industry.

c. NDAs are insufficient as a substitute for non-compete agreements.

The FTC does no better in suggesting (89 Fed. Reg. at 38,371-72) that non-disclosure agreements provide sufficient protection for trade secret and other confidential information. To start with, NDAs share many of the same limitations of trade secret protection—there is no ready way to determine if the agreement has been breached, competitors may claim that they have independently obtained the information, and litigation is slow and expensive.

But there is yet a more fundamental problem with the FTC’s assertion that NDAs will provide adequate safeguards for information: The Final Rule’s “functional” definition of non-compete clauses will deem many—if not most—NDAs to *be* non-compete clauses, thus barring them wholesale. Under the Final Rule, a non-compete clause is defined as a term or condition of employment that “prohibits” a worker from, or “penalizes” a worker for, or “functions to prevent” a worker from, subsequently seeking or accepting work with a different employer. 89 Fed. Reg. at 38,502. As the FTC itself clarifies, this “functions to prevent” language means that, if a term or condition of employment is “so broad or onerous that it has the same functional effect as a term or condition prohibiting or penalizing a worker from seeking or accepting other work or starting a business after their employment ends,” then it is a non-compete clause for purposes of the Final Rule. *Id.* at 38,364.

For non-disclosure agreements to be effective, however, they are often viewed as restricting former employees from working in particular roles for competing businesses. Courts in at least 17 states have recognized this by adopting the so-called “inevitable disclosure” doctrine. *See Phoseon Tech., Inc. v. Heathcote*, 2019 WL 7282497, at *11, *11 n.8 (D. Or. Dec. 27, 2019) (collecting cases). In the pivotal “inevitable disclosure” case, PepsiCo, Inc. sought—and the district court granted—a preliminary injunction to prevent the defendant, a former management employee, from starting work with his new employer, the Quaker Oats Company, which

directly competed with PepsiCo in the sports drinks market. *PepsiCo, Inc. v. Redmond*, 54 F.3d 1262, 1263-1264 (7th Cir. 1995). Concluding that the defendant's new employment would "inevitably lead him to rely on the plaintiff's trade secrets," in breach of the NDA he had entered into with PepsiCo, the Seventh Circuit affirmed the district court's entry of the preliminary injunction, even absent any non-compete agreement between the defendant and PepsiCo. *Id.* at 1269. Given the specific nature of the defendant's new job at Quaker Oats, unless he "possessed an uncanny ability to compartmentalize information, he would necessarily be making decisions [in his new employment] by relying on his knowledge of [his former employer's] trade secrets." *Id.*

Following *PepsiCo*, courts across the United States have developed this "inevitable disclosure" doctrine as a basis to bar defendants from working in a new position where doing so will inevitably disclose the former employer's trade secrets. *See, e.g., Flatiron Health, Inc. v. Carson*, 2020 WL 1320867, at *26 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 20, 2020) (quoting *Int'l Bus. Machines Corp. v. Papermaster*, 2008 WL 4974508, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 21, 2008)). Courts have emphasized that, under certain circumstances, it is necessary to prevent a trade secret owner's former employee from working in a new position altogether, rather than to remedy any misappropriation *ex post*, because "the harm to the [trade secret owner] cannot be avoided simply by the former employee's intention not to disclose confidential

information, or even by his scrupulous efforts to avoid disclosure.” *Cynosure LLC v. Reveal Lasers LLC*, 2022 WL 18033055, at *12 (D. Mass. Nov. 9, 2022) (quoting *Marcam Corp. v. Orchard*, 885 F. Supp. 294, 297 (D. Mass. 1995)). When a departing employee goes to work for a competitor, “he does not go with *tabula rasa* with respect to [the trade secret owner’s] products, its development strategies, its marketing plans, its customers and other significant business information.” As such, it is inconceivable “how all of the information stored in [the former employee’s] memory can be set aside as he applies himself to a competitor’s business and its products.” *Id.* (quoting *Marcam*, 885 F. Supp. at 297).

As the “inevitable disclosure” doctrine recognizes, an NDA is effective only if it precludes a departing employee from working in specific positions for key competitors. By defining non-compete clauses to include so-called “functional” non-competes (*see* 89 Fed. Reg. at 38,362), the Final Rule thus precludes this use of an NDA, stripping away a tool essential to the protection of trade secrecy and other proprietary information.

II. The FTC arbitrarily and capriciously disregarded these concerns.

All of this was presented to the FTC during the notice and comment process—yet the agency brushed these concerns aside with unreasoned *ipse dixit*, and what little analysis it did provide is seriously flawed. These failings render the Final Rule arbitrary and capricious under the APA.

“The APA’s arbitrary-and-capricious standard requires that agency action be reasonable and reasonably explained.” *Data Mktg. P’ship, LP v. U.S. Dep’t of Labor*, 45 F.4th 846, 855 (5th Cir. 2022) (quoting *FCC v. Prometheus Radio Project*, 592 U.S. 414, 423 (2021)); *see also id.* (“[W]e must ensure that the agency ... has reasonably considered the relevant issues and reasonably explained the decision.”) (quotation marks omitted). And while courts “must not substitute [their] own policy judgment for that of the agency,” APA “review is not toothless.” *Id.* at 855-856 (quotation marks omitted). To the contrary, “after *Regents*, it has serious bite.” *Id.* at 856; *see DHS v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 591 U.S. 1 (2020).

In particular, the arbitrary-and-capricious standard “requires the agency to consider all relevant factors raised by the public comments and provide a response to significant points within.” *Chamber of Commerce of U.S. v. SEC*, 85 F.4th 760, 774 (5th Cir. 2023). And simply “[n]odding to concerns raised by commenters only to dismiss them in a conclusory manner” is not sufficient. *Texas v. Biden*, 10 F.4th 538, 556 (5th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Gresham v. Azar*, 950 F.3d 93, 103 (D.C. Cir. 2020)).

Here, commenter after commenter, including the NAM, explained that NDA and trade secret misappropriation litigation are insufficient to protect companies’ investments in their intellectual property and confidential business information: These tools are costly, difficult to prove, and time-consuming to litigate; they cover

only certain types of information; and, critically, they function only retrospectively, attempting to compensate for detected and completed wrongdoing rather than preventing it in the first place. *See, e.g.*, NAM Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-20939, at 4; U.S. Chamber of Commerce Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-19345, at 30-32; Gibson Dunn Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-21072, at 7-9; Intellectual Property Owners Ass’n Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-19431, at 3-4; National Restaurant Ass’n Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-18276, at 4. Indeed, the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy explained that these litigation alternatives “often involve[] protracted proceedings and astronomical legal fees which small entities may not be able to afford,” and opposed an across-the-board ban. SBA Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-21110, at 3-4.

The FTC, however, failed to meaningfully respond. It recounted commenters’ concerns that these alternative tools are not effective on their own, but then dismissed them with a single conclusory statement: “[t]hat employers prefer to wield non-competes as a blunt instrument on top of or in lieu of the specific legal tools designed to protect legitimate investments in intellectual property and other investments cannot justify an unfair method of competition.” Final Rule, 89 Fed. Reg. at 38,427; *see also id.* at 38,428 (same, with respect to concerns that trade secret litigation is expensive and difficult to prosecute). But the entire *point* is that these “specific legal tools” are not sufficient on their own to protect proprietary

information and incentivize innovation—a concern that the FTC did not seriously address. By merely “[n]odding to” commenters’ concerns on this critical issue “only to dismiss them in a conclusory manner,” the FTC acted arbitrarily and capriciously, and its action must be set aside. *Texas*, 10 F.4th at 556 (quoting *Gresham*, 950 F.3d at 103).

Nor is there any substance to the FTC’s repeated contention that, because trade secret misappropriation litigation is widespread, it must be sufficient on its own to protect companies’ proprietary information, and that other tools commonly used to do so—like non-competes—are therefore unnecessary. *See, e.g.*, Final Rule, 89 Fed. Reg. at 38,425. The agency’s conclusion simply does not follow from the premise; indeed, the same reasoning would hold that, because lots of people wear raincoats when it rains, umbrellas are unnecessary and can be banned with no negative consequences. In other words, the FTC has failed to “articulate ... a ‘rational connection between the facts found and the choice made’”—an independent APA violation. *BNSF Railway Co. v. Fed. Railroad Admin.*, 62 F.4th 905, 910 (5th Cir. 2023) (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983)).

As for NDAs, many commenters also pointed out the irrationality of basing the decision to ban non-competes, in part, on the availability of NDAs as a purportedly adequate substitute for non-compete agreements, yet turning around and

banning many NDAs too, as functional non-competes. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Chamber of Commerce Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-19345, at 31-32; Gibson Dunn Comment, Dkt. FTC-2023-0007-21072, at 8-9. The FTC’s only response is that its rule “will not prevent employers from adopting garden-variety NDAs; rather, it prohibits only NDAs that are so overbroad as to function to prevent a worker from seeking or accepting employment or operating a business.” Final Rule, 89 Fed. Reg. at 38,426; *see also id.* at 38,362 (listing “an NDA ... written so broadly that it effectively precludes the worker from working in the same field after the conclusion of the worker’s employment” as an “example” of an impermissible “functional non-compete[]”).

But as discussed above, in the many States where it applies, the inevitable-disclosure doctrine often *does* prohibit employees who have signed an NDA and have been exposed to trade secrets from accepting new work, based on the common-sense principle that unless an employee “possesse[s] an uncanny ability to compartmentalize information,” he or she will “necessarily be making decisions [in his new employment] by relying on ... knowledge of [the former employer’s] trade secrets.” *PepsiCo*, 54 F.3d at 1269; *see* pages 11-13, *supra*. Thus, contrary to the FTC’s explanation (89 Fed. Reg. at 38,365), the agency’s non-compete ban likely does reach NDAs beyond just those that are facially overbroad on their face. And this fact renders entirely arbitrary the FTC’s separate citation (89 Fed. Reg. at

38,427) of the inevitable disclosure doctrine as an available tool for companies that will mitigate the harmful effects of the non-compete ban. Once again, the agency is justifying its ban based on the availability of alternatives with one hand, while banning those very same alternatives with the other. It is hard to see what could be more arbitrary and capricious.

In sum, because the Final Rule makes clear that the FTC has not “reasonably considered the relevant issues and reasonably explained the decision” with respect to the insufficiency of NDAs and trade secret misappropriation litigation, alone, to protect companies’ valuable, investment-backed proprietary information, its action cannot stand. *Data Mktg. P’ship*, 45 F.4th at 855 (quotation marks omitted). Thus, not only did the FTC lack statutory authority to promulgate the Final Rule in the first place (*see* Pls. Mot. 13-24), it is also unlawful, and must be set aside, because the FTC arbitrarily and capriciously failed to reasonably consider the ineffectiveness of the alternative means it touted as sufficient replacements for non-compete agreements. *See also* Intervenors’ Mot. 25-30. Plaintiffs and Intervenors are thus likely to succeed on the merits of their claims, and their motions should be granted.

CONCLUSION

The Final Rule is unlawful and, if it goes into effect, will inflict serious harm on innovation in American industry. The Court should grant Plaintiffs’ and Intervenors’ motions requesting a stay and a preliminary injunction.

Dated: May 14, 2024

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

1. This document complies with the type-volume requirements of Judge Brown's Motion Practice procedures II.A because it contains 4,124 words; and

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on May 14, 2023, I caused the foregoing document to be filed with the Clerk for the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas through the ECF system. Participants in the case who are registered ECF users will be served through the ECF system, as identified by the Notice of Electronic Filing.

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